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Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, May 28, 1896.]

EGYPT.—From May 7 to 13, 89 new cases and 138 deaths (90 of these occurring outside of hospital) were reported in Alexandria. From May 14 to 20, 58 new cases and 162 deaths were reported. Of the latter, 120 occurred outside of hospital. At Cairo, 4 cases and 5 deaths (2 outside of hospital) have been recently reported. From May 13 to 20, at Cairo, 27 cases, 133 deaths (118 outside of hospital). Under recent date, at Ezbeth el Karschid, 2 cases, 2 deaths, and from May 13 to 19, 3 cases, 8 deaths (2 outside of hospital). At Hagar el Naotieh, 1 case and 1 death were recently reported, and later, 3 cases, 3 deaths, 1 occurring outside of hospital. At Tantah, from May 18 to 20, 12 cases, 7 deaths were reported among Egyptian troops; at Mityazid, Bauche, El Kam, and Tantah, from May 15 to 20, 1 case and 1 death, each, were reported, and at Benha, 1 death, outside of hospital.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From April 12 to 18 there were 280 cholera deaths.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, May 28 and June 3, 1896.]

AUSTRIA.—Under date of May 8 the ministry of the interior has issued the following instructions:

According to official advices received by the ministry of the interior, cholera cases at Alexandria have considerably increased in number since the beginning of April. This fact, taken in connection with the approach of the warm season, gives ground for apprehension that cholera may spread to other localities of Egypt, and form foci of infection from which it may be imported to other countries by way of sea travel and traffic.

The municipal authorities are instructed to enforce strict compliance with the revised sanitary police regulations as regards all arrivals from Alexandria which may be suspected of infection. These regulations are to be carried out in accordance with the intentions of the Dresden conference, and five days' quarantine of observation must be observed at the port of arrival for all vessels arriving from Alexandria.

MALTA.—By official order of May 19 all vessels from Alexandria are subject to seven days' quarantine. Vessels from Port Said, which have taken on passengers from Egypt, are also subject to seven days' quarantine. Such vessels shall be exempt from quarantine when the ship's doctor certifies that no suspicious case of sickness has occurred during the voyage, and when the ship's master affirms that no passenger was taken on board at Port Said. Passengers from Alexandria must undergo daily medical inspection for a period of twenty-one days before being allowed to land. Passengers of vessels carrying a regular physician are exempt from this requirement if it can be affirmed on oath that no case of cholera, real or suspect, has occurred on board. Passengers from any port of the Mediterranean east of Gibraltar shall be permitted to land at Malta only after affirmation on oath that they have not been in Egypt for a period of twenty-one days. Importation of fruit from Egypt is prohibited.

EGYPT.—The sanitary council of Alexandria resolved, May 21, to amend the note to ship's papers to read as follows: "Cholera prevails in Egypt."

NETHERLANDS.—By ministerial order of May 20 Alexandria is declared infected, and vessels which have left the said port within less than seven days, or have had a case of cholera on board during the voyage, are subject to quarantine.

RUSSIA.—By public order of the medical department, of April 25, the prohibition of import and export of certain articles from ports and countries in which cholera, yellow fever, or plague is prevailing is put in force for the year 1896.

TURKEY.—The international council of health at Constantinople has ordered, under date of May 18, ten days' quarantine for all arrivals from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast.

GREECE.—Vessels which have left Egypt later than May 10 are subject to ten days' quarantine at the Island of Delos.

PLAGUE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By government order of April 30 the port of Bangkok is declared infected. All vessels arriving from that port must remain in quarantine until released by the authorities.

YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of May 19 the ports of the city and province of Ceara are declared clean.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 19, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended May 16, 1896.

There were 9 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4; 30 from yellow fever, a decrease of 8; 1 from smallpox, the same as in the foregoing week; 3 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 13 from beriberi, an increase of 5; 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week; 41 from tuberculosis, also the same as in the previous week, and none from diphtheria. There were 373 deaths from all causes, being an increase of 26.

The unusually fine weather is having its usual results, and yellow fever is declining, whilst, due to the cooler atmosphere, smallpox is slightly increasing in the number of cases, though not in deaths. The unprotected classes suffer from the cool, damp weather more than they would in many other places, as they have nothing whatever provided against cold.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: May 13, steamship *Asiatic Prince*, British, for New York, and steamship *Brookside*, British, for Hampton Roads, Va.; May 15, bark *Cambria*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.; May 18, steamship *Niagara*, British, for New Orleans, La., and steamship *Canarias*, French, for New Orleans, La.; May 19, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.